REGISTERED No. L—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,099.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a no, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of from 10 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ALMORA," 2,608 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

	January 1875.		January 1875
Leaves Bombay	23	Leaves Tuticorin	31
„ Beingheree	24	„ Colombo	Feb. 1
„ Vingorla	24	„ Negumbo	2
„ Goa	25	„ Pondicherry	5
„ Carwar	25	„ Madras	7
„ Mangalore	26	„ Masulipatam	9
„ Cannanore	27	„ Coconada	9
„ Tellicherry	27	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Calicut	28	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Beypore	28	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Cochin	29	„ False Point	12
„ Alleppy	29	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjiliatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

	January 1875.		February 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	27	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	27	„ Bushire	12
„ Muscat	29	„ Baharien	13
„ Lingah	30	„ Lingah	17
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„	Feb.	„ Jask	
„ Linga	2	„ Muscat	21
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	23
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	March 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 5 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th January 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorry, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 26 h January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Rumee, Vingorla.
Rutnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore, Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£32	£15	£4	Including Wines and Wheaten food
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 31st JANUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan.	
LOMBARDY..E. M. Gilson	2723	450	19th	Suez, &c.
			Feb.	
THIBET.....C. H. Eastly	2593	400	1st	Southampton.
HINDOSTAN..N. Haskell	3113	600	8th	Suez, &c.
KHIVA.....J. D. Gaby	2609	450	15th	Southampton.
ZAMBESI.....G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d	Suez, &c.
			March.	
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st	Southampton.
VENETIA .....W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th	Suez, &c.
INDUS .....N. Stewart	3478	500	15th	Southampton.
TEHERAN .....A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d	Suez, &c.
SURAT .....G. C. Burne	3149	530	29th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SUNDA, (1,682 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain J. C. Barot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine screw Steamer "PALESTINE," 2867 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, will be despatched from BOMBAY on the 25th instant.

She has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers and is expected to make the passage home in 30 days.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL, OR INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE First-class Steamer BLENHEIM, 2 21 Tons Register, leaving about 25th instant, has comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers.

To Liverpool Rs. 350 ; Suez Rs. 200 ; Deck to Aden Rs. 25 ; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Applying to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, will be despatched about 25th February. She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

To be followed about 10th March by the magnificent new steamer BINDO, 2,765 tons, with excellent accommodation, specially adapted for the Indian Trade, and expected to make the passage under 30 days.

Both steamers will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE of PASSAGE MONEY Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 7th January, 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CONDOMO, 1,0 41 Tons Register, 1,000 Horse Power, effective, Thomas McNabb, Commander (who has been long and favorably known in the East India trade) will be de-patched about the 29th JANUARY. She is specially designed and built for the East India trade ; has exceptionally good accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, the Cabins being in a house on deck thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, including Railway Fare to any part of Great Britain or Ireland ..... } Rs. 500

but exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be had on board, at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m , Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following varieties of sundries and Wines, viz. :

100 cases of German beer, each contains 3 dozen quarts.
25 „ of yellow seal, superior portwine.
25 „ of do do. do.
25 „ of do do. do.

An invoice of Bohemi n glass gilted flower vases.
Sundries consisting of soda water tumblers, snip lamps, hurricane lamp, cartridge visites in groups, sarries, hand organ, &c.
Few sets of superior plated tea sets.
1 mahogany piano by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 case containing 32 rolls of Indiarubber watering pipes.
Few tins of Australian butter from 2 to 7 lbs. each.
10 bales of Hessians.

Also a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, choolies, &c., &c.

1 case of coloured Twist.

On account and at the risk of first purchaser Ebrahim Oka :—
20 cases containing in each 100 tins of sardines, ½ size tins.
17 „ do. do. 100 do.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1875.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany grand square Piano by Broadwood and Sons (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a handsome English-built Open Carriage, a light English-built Brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 1/9, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Ray, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 77 of 1874.

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Gazder.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Gazder.....Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this Suit by the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 13th day of August 1874, and under instructions received from L. A. Watkin, Esquire, the Special Commissioner appointed by the said Order, Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) commencing at Mazagon, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th days of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable properties situate respectively at Mazagon, and Parshotum Chimajee's Street within the Fort.

(Signed) CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground with the two sheds and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing 4893 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by 4th Moojawar Pakadi, Road, on the west by Lots Nos. 2 and 5, on the north partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 10, containing 5047 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 1, on the west by the Lots Nos. 3 and 4, on the north partly by a Tank, partly by Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south partly by Lot No. 5, and partly by Lot No. 1.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of ground with the Bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 7067 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lot Nos. 2 and 5, on the west partly by the Nawab's Tank, and partly by Chinar Ranjee Street, on the north partly by the Fire Temple of the late Nanabhoy Jamsedjee Gazder, and partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and on the south partly by Lot No. 4 and partly by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 2530 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 5, on the west by Chinar Ranjee Street, on the north by Lot No. 3, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Bomanjee Cooper and others.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece of ground, with the Bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3738 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria, on the west partly by lots Nos. 3 and 4, and partly by the property of another person, and on the north partly by lot No. 2, and partly by Lot No. 3, and on the south partly by the Church Street, and partly by the said Church of Senhora de Gloria.

THE FORT PROPERTY.

All that piece of Freehold Land with the three dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, situate respectively in Cawasjee Patell Street, and Purshotum Chimanjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 38, 10 and 11, containing by admeasurement 709 7/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Cawasjee Patell Street, on the west partly by Purshotum Chimanjee Street, and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy, on the north by the property of Cawasjee Eduljee Bisney, and on the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee, and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy.

N. B.—The property lastly above described will be sold in one or more lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

10 bales Grey Shirtings 8 lbs., 1 Case T. Red Mulls, 2 bales T Cloth, 3 cases Scissors, 6 cases Coloured Paper each roll of 28 yards, 100 cases whetstone, &c. &c.

On account of whom it may concern : to be sold without reserve :—

A large quantity of Iron Gas Tubes of ½, ¾, and 1 inch.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1875.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, rich cut glassware, best plated and porcelain wares, a light English-built double-seated Open-carriage by H. Novell Wimborne, in complete order, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 5, Marine Lines.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 21st inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 5, Marine Lines, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., of Colonel W. RICE, proceeding to England, the same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, table spoons and forks, ivory-handled dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, table and chamber candlesticks, ivory-handled table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining-room, pier, sofa, side, camp, dressing and washhand tables, conversation couches, drawing-room, dining-room, pridieu, low and easy chairs, sideboard, teapoys, hatstand, glass epergne, camp cots, chest of drawers, clothes press, one and three light hanging argand lustres, kerosene oil pedestal and wall lamps, Cumbay carpets, screens, Shakspear hand-sewing machine, flower gauze door curtains, China date and bamboo matting, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One light English-built double-seated Open Carriage in complete order, by H. Novell Wimborne, and a pair of very handsome fast-trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of plated mounted double Harness.

Catalogues are ready, and the above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain wares, at a Bungalow on the Falkland Road near Tardeo.

On SATURDAY next the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at a Bungalow on the Falkland Road near Tardeo, the household furniture, &c., of L. Tomlinson, Esq. ; full particulars whereof will appear hereafter. The furniture will be on view three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Doctor Cursetjee Framjee Khory, Trustee and Administrator of the late Framjee Merwanjee Setna, deceased :

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or shop standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street within the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor under No. 48, containing by admeasurement 173 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by the house of Framjee Dossabhoy Mama, on or towards the west by the said Parsee Bazaar Street, on or towards the north by the house of Manockjee Merwanjee Setna, and on or towards the south by the house of Furdoonjee Framjee Setna ; and the said property are now in the occupation of Framjee Bhicajee Sons.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and is generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods AT ONCE from the Bunder. Any claims that may arise for short delivery, or damage to Cargo, unless settled before the departure of the vessel from harbour, will not be entertained.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be OPENED from TO-MORROW.

By order,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

GENERAL DEALERS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,

ARE prepared to supply Engineers, and Contractors' Tool-, Cast, and Wrought Iron Pipes, Corrugated Iron, Pumps, Chain, Iron, Steel, and all kinds of stores used by Engineers and Contractors.

Timber and Sleepers carefully selected.

Priced Catalogues on application.

All Goods supplied guaranteed

Commissions executed at 2½ per cent.

We specially invite attention to our prices.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

SOLICIT ATTENTION TO THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF THE ABOVE WARES IMPORTED DIRECT FROM LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.

Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs 130 to Rs 300.

In various patterns for daily service, and a variety of beautiful designs for extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS, for Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

BREAKFAST & TEA SERVICES

Of richly-painted Porcelain, in a variety of beautiful designs,

From Rs 65 to Rs 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,

From Rs 50.

Of best Stone China with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,

From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,

From Rs 25.

DINNER SERVICES,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain, In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,

From Rs 90 to Rs 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,

Of elegantly painted and Gilt Porcelain,

From Rs 50 to Rs 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,

From Rs. 25 to Rs 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,

and a

variety of useful and ornamental sundries.

A detailed Price List on Application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING

LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

WE HAVE SEWING MACHINES, MANUFACTURED BY CHARLES RAYMOND.

Price Rs. 30 in Bombay, and Rs. 32 Up-country.

Carriage free to any part of India.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 19TH JANUARY 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed firm, sales 20,000 bales, Reuter's spot quotations showing an advance of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollera and Mid Orleans, other descriptions unchanged; and this morning's market opened with a hardening tendency, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 23,000. In New York Mid-uplands yesterday was ¼ cent. per lb. higher on the spot and ¼ in futures, the receipt being as follows:—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Monday's receipts	18,000	39,000	34,000
„ Exports to U. K.	23,000	15,000	15,000
Three days' receipts.....	27,000	63,000	39,000
„ Exports to U. K.	23,000	27,000	27,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,324,000	2,293,000	2,041,000
„ Exports to U.K. „	880,000	773,000	749,000

Arrival quotations as given by Reuter yesterday showed an improvement of 1/16d. per lb., but private messages in most instances called the advance a full ⅛d. per lb., and to-day a further rise of 1/16d. seemed probable.

Consols are still at 92⅞, French Rentes at 100½, Bar Silver 57⅛d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been firm, but with the exception of Bank Bills, which have rather offering at slightly higher rates, there is no change to notice, and only a very moderate business has been done. The advance in Cotton so far, instead of bringing more bills into the market, has had the effect of preventing buyers from operating, so that there is every appearance of there being comparatively more buyers than sellers for this mail. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10 7/32 to ¼d. per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 7/32 to 11/16d. „
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 10¾d. „
Documents do.	...1s. 10 11/16d. „

On Calcutta rates are unaltered and GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet at previous nominal prices.

The SHARE MARKET is steady, but with the exception of Bank of Bombays, which are rather easier to buy, there is no change in prices.

COTTON is very firm, and such business as has been done to-day, shows an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. At this level, however, there are few buyers, prices as a rule being above Liverpool currencies, and before a large business can be done here, it is evident that we must either see an advance at home or a decline here

FREIGHTS are very quiet at £2-8-9 to £2 10 for ready steamers, and £2 to £2-5 for sailing ships, but for forward shipments an easier tendency is observable, February having been done at £2-11-3.

PIECE GOODS are steady; sellers holding out for higher rates than buyers so far seem disposed to pay, but a continuance of the present strong advices from home will probably lead to a further improvement, especially in the leading descriptions of Grey Goods.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	91
22,000	1,000	all	71 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	742½
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	737½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras.....	1,180
33,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	30
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	116
60,000	250	all	12 to	Oriental Bank	475

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

A CONSIDERABLY larger employment for money now exists than has been the case for some time back, and although the rice-port demand has not made its appearance yet, the interior trade of India is using tolerably large sums. The Bank rate, however, remains unchanged, and, in absence of the weekly statement for another week, it may be taken as probable that the cash known to have left the Bank has been chiefly taken-from the Deposits, which have been large, and not in shape of advances or discounts. There cannot, therefore, be said to be anything like tightness or stringency, actual or prospective, and the additions gradually making to the floating capital of the place, by imports of silver and Council Bills, will likely prevent any great rise in rates this season, although a slight further rise need not create surprise or apprehension. The position of the Bank of Bombay has improved, and that was the spot where pressure seemed most likely to come from, if it is to come at all. The heaviest shipments of specie to the rice-ports generally take place in February and March, but there are signs this year that Burmah is provided within itself to a larger extent than usual. There are still shipments making to Ceylon, but not to an extent to have a material effect on the price of money, and no doubt a large portion of the money that has been lying deposited in the Bank of Bengal was money provided in advance for trade purposes, so no strain on the reserve of bullion can yet be said to have begun.

The Import Market is heavy and dull, the growing improvement of last week having been knocked on the head by the telegram announcing last month's exports of plain cottons from England to Calcutta at the prodigious total of 74 millions yards. No experience seems to have any effect in this branch of business, and there cannot now be said to be the slightest prospect of higher prices here this season, in spite of the prosperous state of the country. Prices, in fact, would seem to be quite high enough, adding the cost of manufacturing to the price of raw cotton. The mischief is that the manufacturers get the cream, leaving little or nothing to the merchant. By a statement in the *London Daily Recorder*, it appears that the Joint-stock Spinning and Weaving Mills in Lancashire are returning very large profits, and that shows what private mills must be doing. Three of these concerns, during the past 3 or 6 months, have paid at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum and upwards, two of them 30 and 37 respectively, four 20 per cent. and upwards, and ten of them from 9 to 18 per cent., and yet the cry from Lancashire is to take off the import duty here. The import trade ought certainly to give some return to those who carry it on, as country productions would not be likely to compete with European goods on a fair basis for cost of production, but so long as the mills are allowed to have it all their own way, and to the extent they are doing, consumers will not give covering rates, as has been clearly shown by the experience of the last few years.

Shipping business is dull also, and Jute is in less request for export, the local mills being now the chief purchasers. Indigo is about the same as last week, and there has been little spirit in the biddings. There is, however, a fair demand for Seeds.

Money is easier in England, the Bank rate there having been reduced to 5 per cent. last Thursday, and the rate in the open market is now only 4 per cent. A new Municipal Loan of 220 millions francs has been announced in Paris, bearing 4 per cent. interest, but the rate of issue is not yet named.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has hardened the last day or two, and Bank Bills have been sold at from 1-10 9/16 up to 5/8, Credits from 1-10 5/8 to 11/16, and Documents from 1-10⅝ to 13/16, but without any appearance of fluctuation to any extent one way or another. The business for the Mail has been moderate, much less than last week's, which was augmented considerably after publication of the report, but at lower rates than there quoted. The closing rates to-day are—

Bank Bills, on demand	1-10- 1/16 to ⅛
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....	1-10- 5/16 to ⅜
Bank Bills, 6 „ „	1-10- 9/16 to ⅝
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10-11/16
Document Bills, 6 months, sight,....	1-10-13/16

Bombay demand, at the Banks in quoting at 4 to 6 annas premium, and business has been done at the lower rate.

China.—Thirty-day-sight Private Paper is 20 to 219½, tending downwards.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A heavy tone pervades the market all round, with exception of

Government Securities, which have been bought to some extent the last few days, carrying prices up to the undernoted.

4 per cents.	102½ to ¼
4½ per cents.	103½ to ¼
5½ per cents.	109½ to ¼

Bank Shares are steady. Bengal's at 1,397½, ex-dividend, and National's at 113, with a fair business in both; Agra's remain quoted at 90, and Delhi's at 185.

Tea Shares are generally flat, but Dessai and Parbutti's have been exceptionally wanted, and have advanced to 145, ex-dividend. Among other sales there have been Bengal's at 97, Central Cachar's at 151, Debing's at 68, Durrung's at 84 and 83, East India's at 80, Holta's at 113, Hoolungoorie's at 85, Kumchunpore contributories at 86, Luckimpore's at 121, Monabarie contributories at 76½ and 77, New Mutuals at 220, Singell's at 124 and 125, Soom's at 86, Tukvar's at 130, and Upper Assam's at 75.

Spinning Mill Shares have got into a very depressed state, and in Barnagore's sales have been made at from 126 down to 120; in Budge-Budge, new, at 2 premium; Dunbar Cotton, 1 premium; Howrah Jute, par to 1 discount; and Seebpore, 1 premium to 1 discount, the lowest prices being to-day's.

Coal Shares are firm, and Boorboom's have gone up 6 rupees, selling to-day at 115. Equitable's have brought the old rate of 285, Bengal's are quoted at 1,350, ex-dividend, and Jumeguange 108.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are heavy, and after selling at 560 have now drooped to 490. Daily Paper Mills have been sold as low as par and 1 premium, and Landing and Shipping at 45. Wa son's Press are better, with sales at 125.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Coury, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE Austro Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Juno, Captain G. Sturli, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the evening of Monday the 18th instant.

THE BARQUE PANCHITO, 970 tons, Captain C. Schiofling, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (August 26th) with a cargo of 818 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BRIG KEERATA ROODRIN, 154 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (January 5th) with a general cargo and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar.—Mr. C. Brereton. For Ratnagherry.—Mr. A. T. Crawford, and Mr. Macdonald. For different ports.—Twenty-five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Panchito	Schiofling.....	Cardiff, Aug 26.
	Keerata Roodrin ...	Nacoda	Cochin, Jany 5.
	Border Chieftain ...	Bailey	Liverpool, Dec 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	St Bernard	Tuiluck.....	Moulmain.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Coury.....	Coast & Goa.
	Pearl (s)	Doert.....	Coast & Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Almora, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Lombardy, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pelayo, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jany.
14 Navarino(s)..... .....Calcutta

DEPARTURE.

Jany.
14 Navarino(s)..... .....London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 19.

FROM LONDON.

Lombardy s, 8 cases cochineal, Thakersey Sconderdass.
Earl King s, 17 cases ginger wine, 4 cases bitters, 4 cases brandy, 17 cases rum, and 12 cases whiskey, M and E Bezonjee; 10 cases bitters, 15 cases rum, 5 cases brandy, and 26 cases wine, Hormusjee Pestonjee & Sons.
Colombo s, 10 cases champagne, and 130 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 106 cases brandy, The L A & A Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bulwark, 1,650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.
Hector s, 45 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 150 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 27 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.
Kingston, 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.
Nyanza s, 80 bales wool, Dwarjee Govindjee; 108 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 1 bale cotton, Manucklall Choonilall; 20 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 70 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee & Co
Blenheim s, 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Dwarjee Govindjee; 40 bales wool, Callianjee Govindjee, 150 bales cotton, Geculdass Heerjee
Colombo s, 40 bales wool, Godoo Premjee; 120 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 80 bales cotton, Bhunsee Jaitha; 40 bales wool, Callianjee Govindjee.
Vixen s, 200 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 112 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Guy Mannering s, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Palestine s, 400 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 168 bales cotton, Bagoobhoy Dayabhoy,

FOR LONDON.

Elphinstone s, 27 cases oilmanns, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 221 cwts. mowah seed, W Nicol and Co; 130 cases oil-annn, and 50 boxes aloes secotrs, Mooljee bhoy Jewraz,

FOR HAVRE.

Trident s, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lombardy s, 275 bags coffee, and 144 bags pepper, P and O Co; 994 cwts wheat, and 2,264 cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 1,875 cwts gingelly seed, A Kunkler and Co; 1,500 cwts teel seed, Hajee Allarukhia Hajee Essac.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy s, 260 bags coffee, P and O Co; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Memfi s, 19 cases straws, A T Company; 17 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 10 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Memfi s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Memfi s, 20 packages rosa oil, Syed Husan Bugdadee,

FOR HONGA.

Sunda s, 70 cwt dry fish, and 100 packages red raisin, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahomed; 75 packages red raisin, Rumbally Alirazs; 47 bags fennel seed, and 53 bags sowa seed, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahamed; 52 chests opium E D Sassoon
Fern Tower s, 94 chests opium, Nurse-Kessowjee and Co; 47 chests opium, Tata and Co; 27 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1332 Bulwark, Senior—W. Nicol & Co.
1208 Kingston, Mert—Ewart, Latham & Co.
408 Valkyrien, Edam—The Captain.

FOR NEW YORK.

1200 Lady Dufferin, Fen—The Captain.
1127 Pegasus, Owen—The Captain.

FOR NEW YORK, HULL, OR LONDON.

1216 Chillinwallah, Calfer—The Captain.

FOR HAVRE.

1341 Sagamore, Wood—The Captain.

FOR MAURITIUS.

330 Frances, Brindejone—The Captain.
319 St. Saline, Dautre—H. A. Sollick.

NOT FIXED.

900 Allumghier, Williams—H. A. N. Momed.
1444 Bianca, Stannus—The Captain.
1217 Burmah, Nicolson—Wallace & Co.
1376 R. Ambaldass, Mitcalf—The Captain.
1490 Chandos, Rose—Farnham & Co.
1034 City of Foochow, Tait—Forbes & Co.
1888 Clydesdale, Jewett—The Captain.
1085 Diadem, Harrison—Wallace & Co.
678 Doxford, McDonald—Ewart, Latham & Co.
707 Earl King, Pearse—W. & A. Graham & Co.
416 Ferdinand, Lorenzen—The Captain.
188 Great Bassos, Carter.
1269 Hannah Law, Dawson—Lawrance & Co.
930 Hindostan, O'Brien—H. J. Abadin.
750 John N. Cushing, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
998 Janet Court, Crawford—The Bombay Gas Co.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
920 Panchito, Schiefling—The Captain.
1163 Remannia, Fenwick—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1498 Slieve Donard, Campbell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1998 Stewart Hahneman, Van Norden—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1305 Uncle Toby, Simcox—The Captain.
915 White Adder, Betham—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

1726 Lombardy, Gilson—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

1145 Elphinstone, Cassap—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1743 Atalanta, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1307 Blenheim, Brinsden—F. C. Natha.
1239 Colombo, McNabb—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
767 Earl King, Pearse—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1214 Guy Mannering, Mann—W. Nicol & Co.
1533 Hector, Rose—The Captain.
1567 Nyanza, Fisher—M. Nusserwanjee.
2128 Palestine, Owens—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1080 Vixen, Krogh—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1167 Trident, Reid—The Captain.

FOR CHINA, &c.

700 Fern Tower, Shiell—W. Nicol & Co.
1029 Sunda, Babot—P. & O. Co.
1289 Tanjore, Baker—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1038 Memfi, Viscovich—A. G. Gumpert.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1714 Almora, Dickenson—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR P. GULF via KURRACHEE.

675 Cashmere, Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1317 Africa, Hutcheson—B. I. S. N. Co.
954 Aristocrate, Berwick—McCulloch Brown and Co.
605 Basheer, Smith—B. I. S. N. Co.
Border, Chieftain—Bailey.
484 Columbian, Briscoe—P. & O. Co.
294 Pelayo, Keith—W. Nicol & Co.
1416 Propontis, Dunn—McCulloch Brown and Co.
1189 Tiara Bellull—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

262 Africa, Ranchhaunpa—Thria Topun.

FOR COLOMBO AND TUTICORIN.

168 Sultan Bashu, Nacoda—S. M. H. Ellias.

FOR MAURITIUS.

1046 Water Witch, Nacoda—Visram Ebram.

FOR COAST AND MAURITIUS.

620 Hydree, Winkler—H. A. C. Cadoo.

NOT FIXED.

488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cadoo.
Sultana (s), Nacoda.
100 Star, Nacoda—(Gun Boat.)
88 Vestal, Nacoda—Ookn Nanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1854 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
300 Clyde—(Orditary.)
190 Constance, Chapman—(Schooner.)
1081 Daphne, Foot.
472 Dagmar, Downing—(Steam Tug.)
2107 Magdala, Palmer—(R. N.)
300 May Frere, Guthrie.
664 Philomel, Garforth.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th January, 1-11 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 3 minutes.

Via Suez, 19th January, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 59 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th January, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Via Turkey, 18th January, 7 30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 13 minutes.

Via Suez, 18th January, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 13 minutes.

From China.

Via Singapore, 19th January, 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours and 38 minutes.

Latest dated from Australia.

Via Singapore, 19th January, 3-44 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 59 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th January to 8 P.M. of the 19th January is as follows:—

From Calcutta	1	40	0 9
„ Galle	0	0	0 21
„ Kurrachee	3	55	0 14
„ Madras	0	26	0 1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IT is notified that the designation of "Colour-Serjeant" in the Corps of Royal Engineers has been altered to "Company Serjeant-Major," as prescribed in paragraph 26 of Clause 2 of the Royal Warrant of the 2nd December 1872.

WITH a view to the assimilation of equipment in British Infantry Regiments serving in India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorise the publication of equipment table for British Infantry, and to direct their adoption throughout the three Presidencies.

No alteration in the scale of equipment now laid down is to be made without the sanction of the Government of India, and all changes which may be made applicable to India will, from time to time, be published either in General Orders by the Government, or in those of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Government.

Copies of the equipment tables will be distributed to Corps and Departments in the Bengal Presidency by the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, under the orders of the Government of India, and to Corps and Departments in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay under the orders of the Governments of those Presidencies.

The order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 17.

Eckford, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Barrackpore.

JANUARY 18.

Johnstone, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Ind. Med Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Maunder, Captain, Bombay General List, on duty, from Bengal.
Plowden, Sub-Lieut, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, to appear before a Medical Board, from Bangalore.
Selfe, Lieut, Madras Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from Coimbatore.
Onslow, Captain, Madras 2nd Cavalry, to rejoin, from Bangalore.

JANUARY 19.

Hope, Captain, Madras 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 18.

Eckford, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Macleod, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.

JANUARY 19.

Luby, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 14th Regt, to join, to Sectapore.
Jackson, Sub Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.
Dorat, Major Bombay Royal Engineers, from leave, to Kolapore.
Selfe, Lieut, Madras Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Heyland, Captain, Bombay 1st Lancers, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, January 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgn D Sinclair, M D, Offg Supt of the Moulmein Central Jail, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr F A de Roepstorff, Extra Asst Supt at Port Blair, has obtained two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th ultimo.

Surgn J Reid, Second Medical Officer at Port Blair, has obtained two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 18th ultimo.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Dr W Waagen, Asst. 3rd Grade, in the Geological Survey of India, returned from leave of absence on medical certificate and rejoined his appointment on the morning of the 1st instant.

Surgn John Robb in medical charge at Zanzibar, to officiate as Asst Political Agent at Zanzibar, during the absence of Mr F Holmwood, on special duty, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Surgeon Maj D Wright, Residency Surgeon at Katmandhoo is appointed to officiate as Resident in Nepal, during the absence of Mr C E R Girdlestone on special duty, with effect from the 26th ultimo.

Maj J A Campbell, Secy to the Chief Comr of Mysore (on furlough), to be a Comr in that Province, vice Col C Clerk, retired.

Mr H W Wellesley, Madras Civil Service, Offg Secy to the Chief Comr, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Maj Campbell.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H A Mangles is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal.

Mr G Trevor, Offg Asst Acct Genl, Bombay, is allowed an extension for two months of the privilege leave granted to him on the 18th ultimo.

Mr E H Lugard made over charge of the office of Acct Genl, Bengal, to Mr H A Mangles, and resumed charge of the office of Depy Comptroller Genl, on the forenoon of the 11th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) Montagu James Turnbull, Bl S C,—for two years.

The service s of Surgn J S Gunn, M B, of the Medical Dept are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he proceeded in charge of convicts to Port Blair per Scotia.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Maj Alexander Haldane Eckford, Bl S C, Cant Mag and Judge, Court of Small Causes, Barrackpore,—for six months.

The services of Surgn A J Wall, M D, s s of the Medical Dept, Offg in medical charge, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgn Robert Reid, of the Medical Dept,—for two years.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bl S C—Lieut Thomas Francis Stillwell,—9th Jany 1875, and Lieut Alfred Gascoe,—9th Jany 1875.

Supy Surgn Maj William Edward Allen and Rivers Mantell, M B, of the Medical Dept, are brought on the establishment of Surgns Maj to fill existing vacancies.

Capt A Gaselee, Bl S C, (on furlough), promoted to the rank of Capt in C O of 60 Rifles, 5th Jany 1875, is permitted to retain the appointment of Qr Mr of the 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 9th Jany 1875.

The services of Capt F H Hood, Bl S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 5th Oct 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:

Capt Edmund Pipon Ommaney, Bl S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 11th N I.

The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Maj Montague Charles Perreau, Bl S C, Depy Pay-Master,—for twelve months.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut and (Brev Col) David Scott Dodgson, C B, of Infantry,—for one year and 22 days, embarking on or after the 21st Jany 1875.

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt (Brev Maj) Charles Vanrenen Conway-Gordon, Bl S C,—12th Jany 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G R Duncan, Probationary Acctt, 4th grade Central Provinces, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr J C Collins is appointed to the P W Dept as a Probationary Acctt, 4th grade, and posted to Rajpootana.

Mr H W Allen, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, who was temporarily transferred from Mysore to Bengal, for employment on famine relief work, is repeated to Mysore.

Mr A D Reddie, Acctt, 4th grade, British Burmah, is dismissed from the P W Dept.

Mr J D'Cruze is appointed to the P W Dept as an Acctt, 4th grade, probationary, and posted to British Burmah.

Mr J Hogan, Engr Appce, Military Works Branch is promoted to Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from 1st Sept 1874.

Capt L Cowley-Gordon, s e, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Controller of P W Accounts, Punjab, till further orders.

Mr S Bourne assumes charge of his duties as Depy Controller in the office of the Acctt Genl, P W Dept, on the 2nd Nov 1874.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA

Surgn Maj P W Cunningham and Surgn H M Compigne, recently delivered over and received medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, on the 22nd Dec 1874.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Four months' sick leave is granted to Mr C A R Scanlan, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade, attached to the Gwalior and Central India Topographical Survey, from the 1st instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Capt B J Goldie, R E, Asst Engr, 1-t grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, 1st Rawul Pindee Division, Military Works, from the 10th Nov 1874, until further orders.

Mr T Lobb, C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Kooldumah to the Rawulpindee Division, Special Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF (STATE) RAILWAYS.

Lieut R Gardiner, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

Mr P de L Lennox, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted two years' furlough in India with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

Mr G R Clark, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is permanently transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway to which he is temporarily attached.

Mr V Rigby, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, returned from furlough, at Bombay on the 8th Dec 1874, reported his arrival at Agra on the 12th idem, and is granted 5 days' subsidiary leave.

Mr E J Martin, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his return from furlough on the 22nd Dec 1874, and is granted nine days's subsidiary leave.

TIRHOOT (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr E J Martin, Ex Engr, 1st grade, reported his return from furlough at Calcutta on the 22nd ultimo, and is posted to the Special Division of the Tirhoot State Railway, which he joined on the 31st idem.

Mr G H Twit, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, made over, and Mr E J Martin, Ex Engr, 1st grade, received charge of the Special Division of the Tirhoot State Railway, on the 4th instant.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J H Corbett, Asst Engr, 1st grade is transferred from the Lower Scinde District to the Upper Scinde District.

Mr C H B Burrell, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the Ghotkee Division.

Mr J C Jowett, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Larkhana to the Ghotkee Division.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Jany. 16.)

Capt E A Pemberton, Asst Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Narsinghpur on the 2nd instant.

Messrs G S Chatterton and F E Coles, Offg Asst. Dist Supts of Police, transferred to Chanda, assumed charge of their duties on the 24th ultimo and 4th instant respectively.

Mr M P Hankin, Dist Supt of Police, Upper Godavari District, is transferred to Chanda during Mr F A Naylor's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Stuart, Inspr of Police at Sironcha, will hold charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Upper Godavari District, during Mr Hankin's absence at Chanda or until further orders.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Engr Establishment of the P W Dept, Central Provinces, with effect from the 16th Dec 1874, the date Mr R C Anderson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, was relieved of his duties and proceeded on preparatory leave, prior to embarking on furlough to Europe.

Mr D Wallace, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be an Exe Engr of the 4th grade.

Lieut G F Call, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be an Asst Engr of the 1st grade.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS

(Punjab Government Gazette, Jany. 14.)

Mr E Forest, Asst Consnr of Forests, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety days, with effect from the 1st Jan 1875.

The Revd W Simpson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, is appointed Chaplain of Dagshai.

Surgn H Whitwell, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Govt, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Amritsar, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 26th Nov 1874.

Mr H A Anderson, Asst Comr, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Rohtak district.

Mr J R Baillie, Asst Comr, Hoshiarpur, has obtained six months' special leave on urgent private affairs.

Capt H V Riddell, Asst Comr, is transferred, from the Jullundur to the Karnal district.

The two years' furlough granted to Mr F P Beachcroft, Asst Comr, Dalhousie, will have effect from 15th March 1875.

Capt H J Lawrence, Asst Comr, Rupar, has obtained fifteen days' casual leave, with effect from the 7th Jany 1875.

Lieut-Col J R G G Shortt, Depy Comr, is posted to the Moultan district, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr E F Henderson, Asst Comr is transferred from the Jhang to the Dera Ismail Khan district.

Mr D H Hunter, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Amritsar to the Gurdaspur district

Mr F A Kelly, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Jhelum district.

Mr H Beck, Asst Dist Supt of Police, joined the Delhi district, on transfer from Rawalpindi, on the 3rd Jany 1875.

Capt W E Gowan, 5th Goorkhas, is granted leave of absence for thirty days, from 1st Feby 1875, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to furlough.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Edwardes-abad Station Order, dated 4th Nov 1874, directing Surgn-Maj A P Holmes, 1st Sikh Infantry, to assume medical charge of No. 3 Light Field Baty in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st idem.

Peshawar District Order, dated 18th Nov. 1874, appointing Surgn T Maloney to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital a Nowshera, in the absence on leave of Surgn-Maj C V Currie to the Camp of Exercise at Peshawar, until further orders.

Delhi Garrison Order, dated 4th Jan 1875, appointing Surg E R Johnson, in medical charge of the 33rd N I, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, with effect from the 3rd instant.

Corps of Guide s Regimental Order, dated 19th Dec 1874, directing Capt J Nicholson, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adj in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement, vice Capt Hunter, on special duty.

Maj R G Thorold, R E, Exe Engr, 3d Grade, is posted to the Derajat Division.

Capt I F Westmorland, R E, Comptroller, P W Accounts, Punjab, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days, on full pay, with effect from the 23rd Jan 1875, or such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	January—1875. 11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·910	·816	·895	·902	·886	·851	·877
Temperature of the Air.....	75·1	74·8	74·5	75·2	74·7	73·6	72·4
Wet-bulb Thermometer	69·1	68·5	66·7	68·4	66·7	66·7	65·9
Dew Point.....	66·3	65·4	64·7	65·1	62·5	63·1	62·6
Relative Humidity of Air.....	·750	·735	·675	·710	·670	·702	·722
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·4	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·2	2·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	80·0	80·4	80·2	80·6	80·3	78·4	77·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.—	66·8	68·9	67·9	67·1	68·8	67·1	67·0
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA.

THE BUCKRA EED AT BARODA.

BARODA, 19TH JANUARY.

It being the custom of former Gaekwars to visit the Mahomedan Sirdars on the Buckra Eed festival, this forenoon Sir L. Pelly drove in state to the house of the Nawab Meer Kamalooddeen Hoossen Khan, the Sirsooba of the Gaekwar's Contingent, and there met the Mahomedan Sirdars.

The procession from the Residency was imposing. Sir L. Pelly was in the Gaekwar's State carriage accompanied by Royal Artillerymen, and an escort of the Second Light Cavalry and a Rissala of the Nawab's Sowars. The Gaekwar's troops lined the highways. There was a great crowd of sightseers, but only demonstrations of curiosity were exhibited.

Sir L. Pelly was received by the Nawab and his brother.

After a nautch, in which two women sang and danced, Sir L. Pelly, according to the custom of former Gaekwars, presented a dress of honour to the Cazee. The Mahomedan Sirdars then presented nuzzurs to Sir Lewis Pelly, who addressed them at some length, urging them to give him their assistance in the good government of the State. The Nawab put flowers round the necks of Sir L. Pelly and other gentlemen, and after a distribution of pan the Durbar terminated.

Sir L. Pelly has received the Viceroy's despatches.

The treasure captured on Sunday has been placed under a European guard.

The Maharaja is very cheerful to-day. Laxmeebaee's husband is in Baroda and frequently visits the Residency.

A grand hunting expedition is to take place shortly.

MR. GRANT DUFF.

ALLAHABAD, 19TH JANUARY.

Sir John Strachey with Mr. Grant Duff, three Government Secretaries, and his personal staff, left Delhi to-day for Jeypore, and will rejoin camp on the 22nd at Meerut.

THE BOMBAY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir Charles Staveley, accompanied by Majors Justice and Furse, arrived at Rawulpindi on the 13th, and left on the following day for Lahore after a review of the troops.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A NEW BRAZILIAN LOAN.

LONDON, 19TH JANUARY.

Baron Rothschild has issued a Brazilian loan of £5,000,000.

THE GREAT CITY LIBEL CASE.

The verdict in the great City Libel Case of Rubery versus Sampson and Grant was delivered to day, awarding the plaintiff £500 damages against Sampson. Baron Albert Grant has been acquitted.

The steamer Faraday has returned home, having failed in her attempt to complete the Atlantic Cable.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

H. M.'s troopship Malabar left Portsmouth to-day for Bombay.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

MADRID, 18TH JANUARY.

Spain has announced her intention to send three vessels of war to the Biscayan coast in order to obtain satisfaction for Germany for the recent outrage committed by the Carlists in firing on a German vessel. Germany has accepted the promises of reparation made by Spain.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF ANOTHER BONAPARTIST.

PARIS, 18TH JANUARY.

M. Cazenux, the Bonapartist candidate, has been elected for the department of Hantes Pyrenees. This result has been totally unexpected, and has made a great impression at Versailles.

The Committe appointed by the Assembly to enquire into the validity of the election for Nievre of Baron de Bourgoing, the Bonapartist candidate, have announced their resolve to extend their enquiry into Bonapartist manœuvres throughout the whole country.

LONDON, 18TH JANUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera, 5s. 3-16d.
3 per cent. Consols for account..... 92⅞
5 ,, do. French Rente 1872 ..... 100½
Bar Silver 57½

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Egbert, Dido, Persia, Pollux, and J. C. Stephenson.

Arrival—Ennerdale.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Killarney.

CAVALRY ORDERED TO BARODA.

At midnight on Monday the authorities in Bombay received a requisition from Baroda to send a small force of cavalry up there, and orders were sent yesterday morning for 150 men of one of the native cavalry regiments—we believe the Poona Horse—to come down at once to Bombay and move on to Baroda. We believe the carriages with the troopers and horses will be transferred from the G. I. P. to the B. B. and C. I. line at Dadur junction, without being brought into the Presidency town. No alarm need be felt on account of this reinforcement being called for. The cavalry will only be used for patrols, and the wonder is that no cavalry were sent up with the infantry and artillery a week ago.

THE GAEKWAR'S EFFECTS REMOVED INTO BOMBAY CASTLE.

We stated in Saturday's paper that Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner, aided by members of the Detective Police force, paid a visit to the premises occupied by the branch firm belonging to the Gaekwar in Bombay, and took constructive, if not actual, possession, of all the valuable effects and books found there. Double seals were placed by the Deputy Commissioner and by the Munim of the firm upon the treasure-chest and boxes containing valuable property; and a guard of policemen kept a vigilant watch on the premises to see that nothing went out of it. Evidently the police were awaiting the orders of higher authority as to what was to be done with the property so attached. Those orders have apparently now been received. On Monday last, we understand, some boxes containing the account-books of the firm were sent on by rail to Baroda. Early yesterday morning, Mr. Edginton, accompanied by Khan Bahadoor Asbar Ali, Rao Sahib Dajee, and other members of the police force, again visited the premises of the Bombay branch, and, acting probably under the orders of Government, placed all the attached property into carts, by which it was removed in the forenoon into Bombay Castle. There were eight carts employed for the purpose, and a man of the firm and a police sepoy accompanied each cart on the way to the Castle. The boxes, with the exception of those containing the account books, contained bullion, gold and silver ornaments, gold mohurs, &c. A body of the native police accompanied the carts.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, who acts at present as the Gaekwar's legal adviser, returned to Bombay last night.

Mr. Souter will now remain at Baroda till the trial comes on. His horses were sent up by yesterday morning's train.

Mr. Edginton will be appointed officiating Commissioner of Police in Bombay while Mr. Souter is engaged on Imperial service.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BARODA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

The smooth working of affairs between the representative of the British Government and the nobles of Baroda has been interrupted by the incident which I telegraphed to you yesterday about the opportune discovery in the Gaekwar's Palace and the Ranee Luxmeebaee's of nearly half-a-million sterling. Colonel Pelly was disposed to deal chivalrously with the Baroda Court magnates, and to exercise a delicacy in interfering too closely with the affairs of the Palace which, if it had not been ill-requited, would have ornamented the present crisis; but now that he has discovered a scheme to defraud him, as representing the Viceroy, of forty lakhs of rupees, I think you will agree that his determination to put chivalry in his pocket for the time being, and deal sharply and uncompromisingly with the courtiers on whose honour he was disposed to rely, is one which will save the future heir to the throne of Baroda a good deal of property, and at the same time circumvent the plans of rogues, who are about as much affected by a chivalrous display of trust and consideration as swine are said to be by the beauty and value of pearls. There can be no doubt that certain persons were endeavouring to hide forty lakhs of rupees for their own purposes; and that in all likelihood they would have been successful in their nefarious designs if Colonel Pelly had not been fortunate enough and clever enough to trump the trick in time. Here is the story. Let your readers judge of the merits of the case for themselves. A few days ago Sir Lewis Pelly received information that certain Baroda property left either in Bombay or Surat had been changed into Government of India notes in Bombay, and that as much as £400,000 worth of paper had been despatched by agents of the Gaekwar to Nowsaree or thereabouts. Sir Lewis suspected that this money must have come to Baroda, as Nowsaree was not a very likely terminus for such a large amount of treasure. He accordingly set to work, and by some extraordinary means discovered the receipt which had been granted on the reception of the notes. This receipt he found to be in the writing of the Senaputtee, or Commander-in-Chief, an officer of immense power in Baroda, and reckoned as next in position to the Gaekwar himself; and here it may be mentioned that the present Senaputtee is Malharrao's brother-in-law, the Ranee Mahalasbaee, the first wife taken by the Gaekwar, being his sister. Sir Lewis sent for the Senaputtee on Sunday evening about six o'clock and confronted him with the receipt, and asked him if the signmanual were not his. The dumbfounded Senaputtee admitted that it was. Then, said Sir Lewis, I want you to deliver up forty lakhs of rupees, or I shall give you twenty years' hard labour! The Senaputtee did not absolutely deny knowledge of the treasure, but made some shuffling excuses; whereupon Captain Jackson was called and asked to accompany the Senaputtee to the Gaekwar's Palace at once. Captain Jackson, Rao Sahib Gujanand Withul (the detective from Ahmedabad who has been of such invaluable assistance to Mr. Souter), and the Senaputtee arrived in the city about nine o'clock in the evening. Information had been received that the treasure was concealed in certain rooms in or near those occupied by the Ranees Mahalasbaee and Luxmeebaee, and of these the keys were demanded from the Senaputtee, who, in the Gaekwar's Palace, approached the Ranee Mahalasbaee's rooms, and asked for keys, which were handed out by some one from behind a purdah. The suspected room was opened, and in a little wooden box, which was surrounded by chests and bundles of kit, a bundle wrapped in a common towel was brought forth, and, lo! it was found to contain twenty little paper bundles, and in each bundle there was a hundred notes for a thousand rupees each! This bundle had the Senaputtee's seal upon it. After making this tremendous haul, the party mended their way down the dark, dirty, and tortuous stairs of the Gaekwar's Palace, and passed over the road to Luxmeebaee's quarters. Here again the keys of a particular room were demanded from the Senaputtee, and he went to a certain part of the building and asked for them, receiving them as he did in Mahalasbaee's quarter—that is to say, some female hand thrust them out from behind a purdah. In the room a box was found, and in the box a counterfeit of the bundle which had been found in the other room. When the Senaputtee's seals were dislodged from the cloth, another £200,000 worth of Government of India notes was discovered! Captain Jackson ordered both boxes to be placed before him in his carriage, the word was given to the Cavalry escort, and away the party dashed back to the Residency, which they reached shortly after ten, and were able to be congratulated by Colonel Pelly upon the feat of discovering nearly half-a-million sterling in little over an hour's time. Now, if all this money had not been found, what would have been the probable result? Why, that when everybody had forgotten all about the matter the Senaputtee would have remembered the cloth bundles upon which he had put his seal, and would have been £400,000 the richer. The result of the discovery is that Colonel Pelly is already comparatively easy regarding his finances. A few days ago he foresaw that necessary reforms were required for the State, but he could scarcely carry them out because of the scarcity of funds at his disposal. Now, however, he has had a windfall and may begin when he pleases to put the administration of Baroda upon a new footing, and pay his way as he proceeds. The opportune discovery of this money was a good thing, not only for the State but for the reputation of Sir Lewis Pelly—in what way, will more particularly appear from the remarks which he found it necessary to address to a meeting of Sirdars on the day after the money had been brought into camp. Sir Lewis has by the incident obtained a splendid opportunity of examining the Palace thoroughly, and there can be no guessing what further sums of money, or even what important documents, he may not find in that wretched agglomeration of dens. The courtiers seemed to have trusted that a chivalrous Government like the British would not search the apartments of the women; and they were right to some extent; but as they have been found to have abused our delicate reticence in this notable instance, there can be no doubt that the apartments of the Ranees will now have to undergo a minute examination. I notice that a Calcutta contemporary blames the Government of India for its leniency in writing the latter part of the Proclamation before it could be said that no documents would be found in Baroda compromising the political good faith of the Gaekwar and his surroundings. As matters seem to have been arranged in the first instance no State documents were likely to come to light, for the reason that the Palace would be sealed up in a general way but not searched, and then handed over as it was found to the next sovereign who may be appointed to the throne. The circumstance which has now occurred, however, has given Sir Lewis Pelly an opportunity of discovering any important State documents which there may be hidden in the Palace, and of this opportunity he is evidently about to take splendid advantage.

I heard a little about the Gaekwar this morning. Poor fellow, his great fear seems to be that somebody may manage to poison him! He says he has great faith in the British Government, more than he could entertain in his own people in his Palace; but who knows that some of his old friends in the city may not manage to poison the food which is brought in daily from the bazaars? Who knows that the messenger who purchases it may not have been bribed to put poison in it before it reaches his place of confinement? These, and a thousand other contingencies which the experience or natural timidity of a man acquainted with the diabolical arts of the poisoner would suggest to his apprehensive imagination, are now troubling the mind of the Gaekwar. All his food is carefully examined, twice apparently—once, by the British authorities to see that it is not being made the vehicle of communication from the outer world, and once again by his own servants to see that it is "all right." Does it not suggest how largely employed poison has been in the past history of Baroda that men here are so suspicious that they will not trust even those who profess to be their stanchest friends? The Gaekwar has already had interviews with some of his counsel, one of whom, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, I have seen.

Mr. Souter has returned here after a singularly satisfactory trip to Calcutta, where, you may be sure, he was put pretty sharply through his facings by all the members of Government before they ventured upon the tremendous step of laying hands upon the sovereign of Baroda. His great care now is to see that none of his witnesses are tampered with before the trial, and accordingly these persons are completely isolated from intercourse with anybody but the police. It would never do to risk a breakdown of the trial by any negligence at this stage of the proceedings. That the intriguers of Baroda would go any length to secure their tool on the throne again may be imagined from the fact that (as I hear) an attempt was made the other day to bribe the influence of an Hon. member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay! The person who made the attempt is a little man who was notorious enough, or conspicuous enough, whichever you please, during the recent share mania in Bombay. By the way, Mr. Souter's trip to Calcutta and back again to Baroda is worth mentioning as an example of the style of modern travelling. He was away from Baroda exactly ten days, and during that time travelled nearly 4,000 miles. What would the ancients have said to 4,000 miles in ten days? If anybody had told Herodotus this, I believe that venerable gentleman would somewhat hastily have relegated him to—well, the Fountains of the Nile.

In consequence of the discovery of the £400,000, Sir Lewis Pelly sent a circular to the Sirdars asking them to meet him in durbar on important business. Accordingly, they arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by which time the Residency compound was well nigh filled by the motley elements which compose a Baroda crowd, or the mounted retinue of the native noblemen. It was evident that the crowd thought something unusual was about to happen, for the anxiety they manifested after the Durbar was over to know what it had been about was illustrated in a variety of amusing ways. Sir Lewis Pelly occupied the couch at the upper end of the Durbar room, and the Sirdars were ranged down the room on either side of him. The Senaputtee, who was resplendent in a green and gold vest, sat a little in front of the other Sirdars, in consequence of his rank being the highest in the State next to the throne. The following is a list of the Sirdars who were present:—

Bapoojeerao Mohitay Sinaputtee.
The Pandraye.
The Nawab Meer Kamaludeen Hoosein Khan.
The Ghorpaday.
Meer Ibrahim Alee Khan.
Anundrao Powar Wishwantrao.
Amrootrao Bapoosaheb.
Jagoba Jugtap.
Dost Mahomed.
Shaba Mahomed Radham Meeya.
Kashum Hails.
Killedar Dhyber.
Tookajeerao Kudum Girivikur.
The Harplay.
The Sillidar Buxee.
The Seebundy Buxee.
Mahomed Rajai.
Madhowrao Pagadar.
Fakday.
Naroo Shripat Pagadar.
Ramrao Pagadar, and others of less note.

The gentlemen who accompanied Sir Lewis Pelly were Colonel Herbert (commanding officer of the Royal Fusiliers), Captain Jackson, Captain Budd (Aide-de camp), Mr. Jeffreys (Private Secretary), Mr. Souter (Commissioner of Police of Bombay), and General Devine (of the Gaekwar's forces).

Sir Lewis spoke as follows to the Sirdars, Mr. Munoobaee, the native Assistant Resident, interpreting in Guzeratee:—Sirdars,—I am glad to see you here upon this occasion. I have assembled you on serious business, otherwise I would not have troubled you to meet me for some days to come. You will recollect that when first this change in the Government of Baroda took place, I took care that seals should be put upon all the doors of the rooms in the Palace in which anything of value was stored. My object in so doing was that all the property contained in the Palace, whether belonging to the Gaekwar or the State, should not be touched or molested during the time I should be in charge of the Government of this State, my intention having been to hand over, in the same condition as I found them, all these sealed rooms on the re-establishment of a native Government. For some days I kept my own troops at the Palace, but I withdrew them on the representations of the Sirdars, at the same time putting Baroda in charge of the Gaekwar's troops and permitting the Sirdars to enter the Palace. Having acted thus in full chivalry and good faith towards the Sirdars of this State, I expected from them in return all the support, information, and loyalty which they could give me. I asked them who their recognised head was, and who should represent them in the high affairs of State, and they referred me to the Senaputtee. By accident yesterday morning some information from Bombay induced me to think that within a few days past a large sum of money, valued at 40 lakhs of rupees, in the State bank of Baroda, either at Surat or at Bombay, or at both, had been suddenly converted into Government of India notes. I took measures for investigating the matter. Last evening I received a paper purporting to be signed by the Senaputtee, and to be a receipt passed in the presence of His Highness the Gaekwar, acknowledging the reception of 4,000 Government of India notes, each of the value of one thousand rupees. (The paper was read and shown to the chief Sirdars.) I sent for the Senaputtee and on his arrival here asked him if the signature was his, and he said it was. I then asked him for these 40 lakhs, and why they had not been made over to me when I received the government of the State? I added that only comparatively a few hours before I had been requested for a small sum of money by Bapoobaee in order to send to Bombay to carry out certain necessary measures. I then sent an English officer and the head of my police to the city with the Senaputtee to find out where these notes were. The notes were found in two boxes in different rooms in or near the apartments of the ladies of the house. The notes were in two bundles of common dungree, and one had been thrown into one old box and one in another, so as evidently to make it appear that there was nothing in the boxes but some old rags. On each box was the following inscription with a seal. (The inscription was read.) The number of notes were counted on the spot and were found to be exactly 4,000 notes of 1,000 rupees each. They were brought here, and are now in the next room being counted by a committee composed of two British officers and some natives, and whatever the amount may turn out to be it will be credited to the general funds of the State. The discovery of these notes and the circumstances under which they have been discovered induce me to come to three conclusions. First, I shall lose no time in calling from Bombay Keemchund, the supposed head of the Gaekwar's bank there, his accounts, and his assistants. Long ago I heard rumours that something over eighty lakhs of rupees, when times became uncertain, here, had been evaporated from Bombay, and it was supposed, had been taken to Surat, and thence to Baroda, its safety in Surat being apparently doubted. Well, by the assistance of Providence, I have found forty lakhs in one house, and there seems to be no reason why I should not find the remaining forty lakhs in some other house. The second conclusion is, that the reliance I placed upon the assurances of good faith I received, and the promises that everything would be made over to me, have not been fulfilled by the Senaputtee, and it is my duty—and the responsibilities which weigh upon me compel me—to satisfy myself without resting altogether upon assurances. The Sirdars must understand that I am responsible for the finances of this State as well as for every other department, and I ask them, what might the suspicions even on my own character have been if, after I had made over charge of this State to a native administration, that native administration had proved from Keemchund's accounts that forty lakhs had been sent on a certain date from Bombay, and had been received here, and that though I had put seals upon them they could not be found? You will thus see the serious position in which I would have been placed. My third conclusion is that either the Sirdars who have loyally promised me their support did not know of this affair, or they did know, and I now ask them candidly whether they did or did not?

The Nawab said he had had no knowledge of the circumstance, and several other Sirdars made the same statement on their own behalf.

Colonel Pelly—I understand the Sirdars to say they had no knowledge of this affair. I now ask them if they approve of this, what I may call fraudulent, detention of nearly half-a-million of the State property, when the head of the State was relying upon the honour of the people in charge of the Palace?

The Sirdars said they did not approve of it.

Colonel Pelly—How is the head of the State to redeem the State when this sort of work goes on? It is no wonder that the State goes to ruin when property is attempted to be made away with in this manner.

Colonel Pelly then intimated that he would fix a future day for further consultation upon this important matter.

Colonel Pelly next arranged that, according to the custom of Baroda, he should visit in state the Mahomedan noblemen of the city on the morrow, it being the Eed festival.

The Sirdars wished the ceremony to take place at the Eedga in the city, but Colonel Pelly decided that it would be more convenient if the meeting took place at the Nawab's bungalow, near the entrance to the city.

The Durbar then broke up, Sir Lewis Pelly shaking hands with many of the Sirdars, and among them the sorely-rebuked Senaputtee.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley:—

MANOCKJEE DADABHOY V. THACKER NUTHAO LUKHMIDASS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Inverarity, for the second defendant, applied that the case be transferred to the long cause list. Mr. Webb, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy for the plaintiff, consented; and the court ordered accordingly.

DOSABHOY CURSETJEE V. WISHWANATH ATMARAM.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Mr. M. Munshi, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought upon a first defendant's Small Causes Court to recover Rs. 941. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for the amount claimed, against the defendant as a trustee of the estate and effects of the late Jumnabaee, widow of Luxmon Sadasey, with interest at 6 per cent. from 22nd April 1874 till judgment, costs, and interest at the same rate on the judgment until payment.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF THE NIZAM, NOORJEE ESSA AND ANOTHER V. NARAYAN BHICKAJEE AND DR. SHAMRAO NARAYAN.

Mr Bal Mungesh Wagle, late Chief Justice of Baroda, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant appeared in person and produced his schedule, from which it appeared that he had obtained his discharge in respect of the debt in August 1872. Service was proved to have been effected at Hyderabad upon the second defendant, who was stated to be the Municipal Commissioner of the Nizam. In July 1871, the matters in dispute between the plaintiffs and defendants were referred to arbitration, and an award was made on the 28th February 1872 in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,599. The suit was brought to recover the amount, which had not yet been paid.

The counsel for the plaintiff stated that the first defendant having got his discharge, he would proceed against the second. The award was produced and did not bear a stamp. Plaintiff, therefore, paid a fine of Rs 21, twenty times the amount of the stamp.

The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,599 against both defendants, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 28th February 1872 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. with stay of execution against defendant Narayan Bhikkajee until further order.

BUNDOOJEE KLLOOJEE AND ANOTHER Vs. HAFEEZA, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants appeared in person. Mr. Watkins, guardian *ad litum* of two of the defendants, stated he had no alternative but to submit to a decree. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 999 and Rs. 500 on two mortgage bonds, dated respectively 27th November 1860 and 3rd December 1862, executed by one Shaik Yacoob, whose heirs and representatives the defendants were. His Lord-ship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,981, with interest and costs. Six months hence, the mortgaged property is to be sold by the Sheriff, and the proceedings are to be paid to the plaintiffs in satisfaction of the decree. Any surplus arising after each payment is to be paid to Mr. Watkins, guardian *ad litum* of the two infant defendants. Execution is not to issue against defendant, Sullemon Daniel Pejarkur, who is only a security, until after a deficiency has arisen.

EDULJEE SORABJEE V. SHA VUNMALJEE NANABHOY.

The parties appeared in person. Defendant admitted the claim and consented to a decree. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,500 with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from 15th July 1874 till judgment, less Rs. 150 paid on account of interest, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

GUZJJEE KALLJEE V. MUSA NOOROODIN BIN TAJOODIN AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff appeared in person; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the defendants. The first defendant admitted the claim and produced his schedule. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,500, with interest and costs. Execution to be stayed against the first defendant until further order; and the decree to be against the second in her representative character as the heiress of her husband, the late Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Sab Rogay.

SUITS BY THE LONDON BANK.

Two suits brought by the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank against Sudanund Shreecrishnajee and Raghoba Canoba respectively were postponed. In two other suits against Ramchunder Damodhur, and Dorabjee Hormusjee, none of the parties answered to their names, and they were struck out under section 110.

SUITS STRUCK OUT.

The following cases, in which the parties did not appear, were struck out under section 110:—Jethebaee, widow, v. Dwarkadas Vussunjee. The Municipal Commissioner v. Bhaeseth Trioonalal. Dyal Gouldas and another v. Sakilal Javerilal and another. Nowrojee Byramjee v. Heerabaee, widow.

SPORTING.

MHOW.

LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS RS. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After defraying all expenses, Rupees One Thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses, (*if 500 tickets are taken*) otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder:—

The Winner will take..... Two-thirds.
The Second ..... One-fourth.
The Third..... One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jowanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application accompanied by remittance to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Mhow, or Madras.

To the Honorary Secretary,
Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Sweep, Mhow

In a recent letter to the *Scientific American*, Mr. Thomas Hotchkiss, of Stratford, Connecticut, narrates the following interesting anecdote, illustrating the ant's instinct. The occasion was a sea voyage, and the scene of this strategic warfare was the ship's pantry, which had long been infested with ants and cockroaches. "Here," says the writer, "I discovered on the lower shelf a number of large black ants in a huddle, and a half-dozen by themselves, and on the opposite side of the shelf was some sugar, which the ants did not seem to notice, which caused me to wonder. The reason, however, soon became apparent. A cockroach made his appearance, and went for the sugar; and the group of ants went for him, and before he fairly got a taste of the sugar they had him down and killed him in less than a minute; then the six that stood apart from the rest advanced, took up the dead cockroach, and bore him off the field. The others remained on the watch, and as soon as another appeared they all pitched in and made short work, as before. In the meantime, the pall-bearers had returned, and took this one off the field, as they had done the other. I watched them until I saw this enacted a half-dozen times, and it was done as regularly as it could have been by men. The ants kept on killing the cock-roaches until they had nearly cleared them out, which took but a short time." —*Once a Week*.

THE CASE OF THE "SAGAMORE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RE "SAGAMORE."

SIR,—In consequence of the kindly interest you have taken in the case of the crew of this ship, we beg to send you copies of a petition and letter we have to-day sent in to Government on their behalf—Yours faithfully,

CHALK AND TURNER.

Bombay, 18th January 1875.

Bombay, 18th January 1875.

To the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

SIR,—In presenting the accompanying petition of Thomas White, a British subject, lately one of the crew of the American ship "Sagamore," now lying in Bombay harbour, we beg permission to make a few remarks with reference to the case. It may, perhaps, be unusual to do so, but as the circumstances themselves are of a very unusual nature, we trust that this will be a sufficient excuse if we are departing from ordinary procedure.

When we were first consulted by the petitioner, we heard a strange story in which a loaded revolver, bludgeons and irons played a part, but among the many things of which White and his comrades complained there seemed to stand prominently forward, (1.) That White had been nearly killed by the Captain and First Mate on the high seas. (2.) That most of the crew had been confined in the ship's hold for several days and fed upon biscuit and water only, while the vessel was in Bombay harbour. (3.) That the men (with the exception of White) had received no pay since their arrival in Bombay and had been discharged destitute; and (4.) That the American Consul had partially enquired into the case and declined to assist the men.

Proceeding more cautiously with our enquiries from the importance we naturally attached to the last-mentioned fact, we nevertheless became convinced that the crew had good grounds of complaint. We therefore took proceedings before the Chief Magistrate as to the offence in the harbour, and, deeming it possible that a busy merchant like the American Consul had been unable to go into the offence alleged to have been committed at sea exhaustively, and had hastily decided it, we wrote him on the 11th January, requesting him to hold a more formal inquiry which we might be at liberty to attend. This he declined to do. We then wrote to the Captain and First Mate of our intention to take the depositions of the men and invited them to be present, and asked the Captain to produce the log-book. We sent copies of these letters to the American Consul and invited him also to be present. all declined to attend, and the Captain who had consulted a firm of solicitors also declined to produce the log-book.

Our communication to the Captain appears to have excited the surprise of his solicitors, but the circumstances of the case are peculiar, and, having regard to the fact that the chief complainant is an Englishman, and the person complained of an American, over whom, from the alleged cruelty having been committed on the high seas, our consular functions have no jurisdiction, we cannot help thinking that if he had right on his side, a true statement of his version of the case and production of the log-book would have been no prejudicial or unbecoming act on the part of the Captain. If such information had been furnished we should most certainly have thought it our duty to bring it before Government together with White's petition, in order that His Excellency might be the better enabled to judge of the merits of the case, and the fact that the log-book is withheld is a circumstance to which, we doubt not, due weight will be attached.

In accordance with our notice we proceeded to take the depositions of the men. White has been sworn to his statement, and the rest have solemnly declared to the truth of theirs before our Mr. Chalk as a Notary Public. The men were separately examined, although we afterwards corrected some of their statements into joint depositions. The story is told, as nearly as possible, in the men's own language. We thought it better that their statements should appear as they were made, but we have no hesitation in saying that if we were conducting the case in Court we should expect to be able to present clearer evidence to the presiding judge than that now furnished. We feel it only right to add that the men's demeanour and language are decidedly in favour of the truth of their story.

The chief, if not the only circumstance, which is disclosed by the depositions to the prejudice of White, is that when he was struck by the Captain, and as it appears without cause, White struck him back. It does not seem to have been a violent blow, and could not have been, as White was sitting down at the time. White yielded to a natural impulse, and he was wrong, no doubt; but this fact cannot, we think, afford the slightest excuse for the subsequent conduct of the Captain and First Mate. The candid admission of the blow is, moreover, in favour of the entire accuracy of the seamen's story in other respects.

Before the depositions were completed, the case in the police court was heard before the Senior Magistrate, and resulted in the Captain being fined Rs. 100 and condemned in costs. This, we need hardly say, confirmed our opinion that the action taken by the Consul was not conclusive, and that in fact a cruel outrage had been perpetrated upon White, which demanded judicial enquiry.

In consequence of the offence having been committed by an American in an American ship upon the high seas, you will perceive that the Courts of the United States are by international law the proper tribunals to enquire into and punish it. We were, however, at first under the impression that "the Extradition Act 1870" was extended in India in favour of America, and that upon application by the American Consul the Courts here would have jurisdiction, and such application being made we proposed to proceed under Sec. 9, which is in part as follows:—

"When a fugitive criminal is brought before the police magistrate, the police magistrate shall hear the case in the same manner and have the same jurisdiction and powers as near as may be as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence committed in England."

It is sufficient to mention that by other parts of the Act no difficulty arises from the use of the words "fugitive criminal" and "England," and that the crimes to which the Act extend include "assaults on board ships on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm."

We thought we should have no difficulty in establishing a case for further enquiry, and that the American Consul would certainly make a requisition upon which a local trial could be held; but on further enquiry we learnt that as to India the Act was only in force in respect of several European countries and not between India and America. Having regard to the extent of the commerce between the two countries, we have no doubt that this will cease to be the case as soon as attention is drawn to it, and we therefore think it proper to refer to it here, as if the Act were in force in this country, the difficulties of the case would have been fewer and certainly easier to remove.

However, another course open to us, by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, it is provided by sec. 268 clause 1, as follows:—

"Whenever any complaint is made to any British Consular officer of any of the offences mentioned in the last preceding section; or any offence on the high seas having been committed by any master, seaman or apprentice belonging to any British ship, such Consular officer may inquire into the case upon oath and may if the case so requires, take any steps in his power for the purpose of placing the offender under necessary restraint and of sending him as soon as practicable in safe custody to the United Kingdom to any British possession in which there is a Court capable of taking cognisance of the offence in any ship belonging to Her Majesty or to any of her subjects to be there proceeded against according to law."

Such a crime as is charged is within the Act, and provision is made for the attendance of the witnesses at the place where the trial is to be held.

In such a case as this, therefore, but with the nationality of the parties changed, the British Consul could take steps to secure a trial in England. We are informed, but we have no personal knowledge on the subject, that the American Shipping Act is almost identical with the English. If so, the American Consul can, under that law, provide for the trial of the Captain and First Mate in the United States, but, if not, we presume that under the general power he holds by virtue of his office he can take all necessary steps to effect this end if he considers it proper to exercise it.

The object of the proceedings we have taken has therefore been to establish a *prima facie* case, and furnish the Government with such information on behalf of one of its subjects as will induce it to communicate with the American Consul with a view to secure a trial of the charge in a court of competent jurisdiction.

We have not corresponded with the American Consul since the depositions were taken. Both feeling and esteeming him, we feel sure that he will most gladly do all that he deems is just and right, but his opinion may differ from our own; and for the reasons hereinbefore detailed we have thought it better to lay the case in its present form before the Government.

With these observations, we beg to commend the accompanying petition to His Excellency's consideration.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) CHALK & TURNER.

To His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Phillip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., President in Council and Governor of Bombay.

The humble petition of Thomas White, a British subject, residing at the Sailors' Home, Bombay, and lately one of the crew of the American ship Sagamore, now lying in the harbour of Bombay.

Sheweth as follows:—1. Your petitioner shipped as an able seaman on board the American ship Sagamore at Liverpool in the month of August last. The ship sailed for Bombay within a few hours after your petitioner was engaged.

2. On the voyage out your petitioner and other members of the crew were subjected to very cruel treatment by the commander, Captain Wood, the first mate Mr. Howard, and the second mate, Mr. Evans; and in particular your petitioner was on one occasion nearly killed by the Captain and first mate.

3. The ship arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday the 11th day of December last, and a few days afterwards your petitioner applied to the Senior Magistrate of Police for a summons against the Captain and first mate, but was informed that he, the said magistrate, had no jurisdiction to entertain the charge.

4. Complaints were made to the American Consul of the treatment that your petitioner and other members of the crew had received, and he made an enquiry into the circumstances, but did not exhaust the evidence, or take it on oath. The said Consul, however, decided that your petitioner and other members of the crew had no ground of complaint. In proof of the insufficiency of the proceedings of the said Consul your petitioner craves leave to mention that on the 15th day of January instant the Captain was fined rupees one hundred and condemned in costs by the Senior Magistrate of Police for an offence committed by him against many of his crew while the ship was in the harbour of Bombay.

5. Your petitioner afterwards consulted Messieurs Chalk and Turner, solicitors, Bombay, and certain correspondence took place between them and the said American Consul, the Captain and his solicitors and the first mate, with reference to an enquiry into the subject-matter of your petitioner's complaint. Copies of such correspondence also craves leave to refer.

6. The said Messrs. Chalk and Turner afterwards took your petitioner's deposition upon oath, and depositions of three other members of the crew upon solemn declaration with reference to the subject-matter of your petitioner's complaint. The said depositions are hereunto annexed and marked J to R inclusive, to which your Petitioner also craves leave to refer.

Your petitioner humbly prays:

1. That a judicial enquiry into your petitioner's complaint against the Captain and the first mate may be made in Bombay, or, if for any reason such enquiry cannot be made,—

2. That application may be made to the American Consul to take such proceedings as will secure a proper investigation into your petitioner's said complaint in the Courts of the United States, or

3. That such other order may be made as the circumstances of the case may require and to your Excellency shall seem fit.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.,

Bombay the 18th day of January 1875.

The mark X of THOMAS WHITE.

Signed by the said THOMAS WHITE (the same having been first read over to him by me) in my presence.

(Sd.) ALLAN F. TURNER, Solicitor, Bombay.

A.

B. F. Farnham, Esq., Consul for the United States.

Bombay, 11th January 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have been requested to address you on behalf of several members of the late crew of the ship Sagamore respecting the ill-treatment which they say they received at the hands of the master and chief mate on the voyage from Liverpool.

The case has attracted a great deal of attention on the part of the public, and considerable comment in the newspapers, and in order that the matter may be fully investigated and the truth ascertained, we write to ask you to hold an investigation into the truth of the men's statements. We are aware that you have already made some enquiry in the matter, but we undersand that the parties were not examined upon oath or solemn declaration, which in a case of so serious a nature would seem to be very desirable. We have carefully examined some of the men ourselves, and if their statements be true, charges of grave cruelty and ill-treatment at the least can be fully established against the master and chief mate. If you decide upon making a formal investigation, we shall be obliged if you will allow us to attend it on behalf of Thomas White, an Englishman, and 14 other members of the late crew. The master and chief mate would doubtless be present and produce the ship's Log, and their int-rests could be protected in any way they desired which had your sanction.

By the course we have indicated we think that the truth or falsehood of the men's statements would be ascertained, and if their complaints prove well grounded, we are sure you will take such action in the matter as the circumstances of the case may require.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S POLICY WITH RESPECT TO BARODA.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

The public inquiry to be instituted will doubtless give to the world a startling picture of the corruption and misrule that may prevail in a Native State under such a Prince as Mulhar Row, and the sympathies of Englishmen will probably be awakened in behalf of the unfortunate subjects or corrupt rulers. It is possible, therefore, that a "consideration of the results which such inquiry may elicit" may lead to the re-establishment of a native administration on a basis which will not exactly amount to the handing over of a whole people, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of a reckless and rapacious despot. The interests of the people should be consulted under such favourable circumstances, and the aspirant to a throne should, on being installed by the Paramount Power, be called upon to grant a Charter to his subjects exempting them from their helpless state of liability to the capricious exactions of a corrupt Court. A Prince cannot be truly independent who owes his position to, and can at need claim the protection of, the Paramount Power; so that no amount of sophistry can entirely disconnect the acts of a protected Prince from those of his protectors. If such a Prince can rob and oppress his subjects with impunity, it is because he is shielded from their vengeance by the influence of the Paramount Power. In other words, it is the Paramount Power that enables him to rob and oppress. *Ergo*, it is the bounden duty of the Paramount Power to protect the subjects from such a gross misuse of the advantages of its alliance. If it fails to do so, it is responsible, before God and man, for the conduct of its *protege*. And a careful study of the lessons of past history will convince even an infidel that *nothing can be politically right which is morally wrong*. The ruin and the disasters of nations can invariably be traced to national crimes and vices. If this is not lost sight of in the re-adjustment of our relations with Baroda, we shall have to congratulate the Government of India both on the wisdom and justice of the course it has adopted at this crisis.—*Indian Observer*.

There are now hopes of the British Government interfering to some purpose in the affairs of Baroda, and we shall abstain from saying anything more about those affairs until we see what policy is to be adopted with reference to them. We wish now to draw attention to the fact, that the government of these native States by rulers educated as the Princes and Chiefs of India mostly now are, is incompatible with the interests of the people and with the prosperity of the country. These young Princes are brought up in sloth, and in degrading ignorance of everything they ought to know. They are surrounded from their earliest years by flatterers and parasites, and are backed by the irresistible power and boundless resources of the British Empire. If they gratify all the evil passions of human nature and outrage every law of morality and decency, the worst that can happen to them is to be granted an enormous pension, and to be allowed to spend it as they like, in a luxurious retirement. And we are surprised that such men as these do not govern better! We wish to educate the natives of India to self-government! And yet with all the advantages enumerated above, they fail to answer our expectations. In old times the aristocracy of India was created by the sword and maintained by the sword, we have overthrown that state of things but we have not established a better. The young Princes in India should be educated as the Princes of Travancore have been and are being educated: not so much in book-learning, as in the ways of the world and in common sense. They should mix with other people to see and know and care for something that goes on outside their zenana walls; to find out that a suite of jewels and a title are not the highest objects of human ambition; and that the gratification of the animal passions is not the highest form of pleasure. The scandals of the native Governments of the time originated Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation, and if things do not mend, the British Government may be reluctantly obliged again to have recourse to it. Public feeling which underwent a remarkable revulsion at the time of the Mutiny may yet flow back into the old channels, for people are beginning to ask whether we have any right to sacrifice the interests of the many to those of the few, and bolster up execrable governments in the interest of a small privileged class, who do our patronage no credit, and who are an abomination in our birthright. "The acquisitive instinct," the London *Times* remarked the other day with reference to our Colonial Empire "which was once so strong in the English nature, is at least curbed, in the present generation of Englishmen, by the mingled influence of satiety and responsibility. The fame and the rewards of colonization have been reaped in abundance by this country, and the difficulty of doing our duty with impartial justice within the whole circle of our Imperial sway often weighs heavily upon the consciences of men who think, and still more of those who act, in politics." In event, therefore, of the deposition of Mulhar Rao being rendered necessary the Indian Government will probably decline to annex, and will assume similar responsibilities in Baroda to those which have been so long borne in Mysore.—*Madras Mail*.

* The writer of the Week in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* says:—

The dashing manner in which the Gaekwar was stripped of his power, recalls to mind the days of Lord Dalhousie, and shows that British prestige has not yet been quite killed by the sickly sentimentalism that has swept over British policy. But when your humble servant reads the last clause of the Viceroy's proclamation, he is almost tempted to wish that Malhar Rao and his myrmidons had accepted the mandate of the Government a little less quietly. The history of the family shows that tyranny and crime of the foulest kind are hereditary in it, and that there is hardly more chance of its producing a man fit to rule, than of a tigress giving birth to a litter of lambs. The determination to restore Baroda to its native rulers is simply a determination to make over its wretched people to be trampled under foot by elephants whenever their lords and masters happen to be in the mood for a *tamasha*. The inconsistency of modern English sentiment in such matters is as wonderful as its sickliness. No rights are too sacred to be overridden for the purpose of protecting a few Africans in the liberty of being slaughtered at the next customs. But rather than incur the suspicion of preferring the happiness of the people to the title of an effete Indian dynasty, which it has long since forfeited by its crimes, we do not hesitate to hand over a civilized population as large as that of Belgium to be tortured under our eyes. In defence to this morbid feeling we raised a known rebel and a suspected murderer, of whom the best that had ever been said was that he was a "cock-eyed simpleton," from a prison to a throne, and in deference to the same feeling we declare our intention of perpetuating the rule of a family whose generations are known to alternate between "cock-eyed simpletons" and unmitigated villains.

Last week we published the substance of a letter from *Vindex* to our address commenting, in terms rather too strong, on the cruel injustice dealt out to Colonel Phayre, late Resident of Baroda. With much of that letter we entirely concurred, and stated as much. It will doubtless gratify *Vindex* to see that an influential contemporary, the *Bombay Gazette*, practically adopts and endorses our correspondent's views—though in rather more becoming and temperate terms—and our own too, to which we have more than once given utterance.

The *Gazette*, in a long and able article on the situation in Baroda, remarks:—"But supposing the deposition of Mulhar rao to be happily accomplished, is his punishment to end there? Colonel Phayre but for whom the abominations of the Court of Baroda would probably never have been dragged to the light of day, has for his pains been nearly poisoned by the Gaekwar and then disgraced and reduced from a condition of affluence to one almost of poverty by his own Government. It might be supposed, in fact, that he was the real criminal, and that the Government had been intensely annoyed by his official zeal. It will surely not raise the character of the British Government in the estimation of the natives, if Mulharrao now be treated with greater forbearance than has been shown to the man he would have made his victim. Something more is needed to bring home to the comprehension of native princes the enormity of the offence of conspiring to take the life of a British Resident, than a dethronement like Bajee Rao's".

The *Gazette* has certainly been consistent and unwavering all through in it righteous condemnation of this dissolute prince, whose rule has been a scandal to the British name; but retribution is at hand,—if, indeed, as we have heard, it has not already seized its victim—and the Gaekwar is doomed.—*Mofussilite*.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 2nd January there were 356 deaths in Calcutta, which was 13 less than in the previous week. The death-rate was 41·08 per thousand per annum. There were 11 deaths from small-pox, 45 from dysentery, 35 from cholera, and 113 from fevers. The deaths are thus classified: 19 Christians, 264 Hindus, 83 Muhammadans. —*Englishman*.

Deaths in Madras:—From the 2nd to the 8th instant, 1 European, 9 East Indians, 320 Hindoos, and 29 Mahomedans, died, a total of 359 persons; the average for the corresponding weeks for the 10 previous years being 246 persons. The deaths are thus classified:—8 from small pox, 61 from fever, 23 from dysentery, 28 from diarrhœa, and 239 from "other diseases".—*Madras Mail*.

Reductions in the Madras Army.—We hear all sorts of rumours about coming reductions, and it is currently reported that certain regiments which it would be invidious to name, are marked for disbandment. If, however, anything is in the wind, the military authorities keep the secret close, and beyond rumours which cannot be satisfactorily traced home, nothing certain is known.—*Bangalore Examiner*.

A Daring Robbery, accompanied with violence, was committed on the night of the 8th instant on the Cochin Backwater opposite Pulloorthy. A boat conveying the sum of Rs. 5,000 to Cottayam for some of the Coffee Estates in Peermade, was attacked by a gang of Moplahs, about eighteen in number, who came in a snake boat; and the boatmen were severely ill-treated and the whole of the specie carried away. The boat was despatched from Cochin by Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., in charge of six men, who returned at midnight and reported the perpetration of the robbery.—*Cochin Argus*.

The Sulkee Factory.—We learn that this establishment will cease to exist from Monday next, and that the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers have been ordered to the Grand Arsenal, the Mechanical Engineer Clerk being transferred to the Gun Carriage Factory. Various rumours are afloat about other prospective changes in the Ordnance Department, but the originators of such reports are merely, so to speak, "making a shot" in the dark. The Commissioners themselves are unable to say whether their proposed scheme will meet with the sanction of the Supreme Government. —*Madras Mail*.

Frags by Soldiers.—Last Saturday night, four gentlemen, returning to Calcutta from the Dum Dum Masonic Lodge, were attacked on the road by four soldiers of the 92nd Regiment, apparently without cause, save that the soldiers were under the influence of liquor at the time, and wanted to have a "lark." They were somewhat disappointed however, for the persons they met showed that they were not to be trifled with, and after a short scuffle, in the course of which two of the gentlemen were seriously hurt, the soldiers beat a hasty retreat. The matter has been represented to the Commanding Officer, and three out of the four men have been identified, and will, we understand, be shortly brought to trial before a court martial.—*Englishman*.

The Visit of the Maharaja of Hatwa.—Maharaja Kissen Pratap Shahi, Bahadar, of Hatwa, left Calcutta by the mail-train of Tuesday evening. The Maharaja paid a farewell visit to His Excellency Lord Northbrook at noon on Tuesday. On his way to Hatwa the Maharaja will visit the sacred place of Baijnathji-Baddinath on the Chord Line. During the short stay of the Maharaja here he engaged himself principally in visiting the Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, and other high officials and personages. He was introduced by the Viscroy to Nawab Sir Salar Jung, Bahadar, whom he visited on Sunday last, as also the Maharajah of Jodhpur. The Maharaja of Hatwa is a very intelligent man, and is a good English scholar. —*Englishman*.

Fatal Accident.—A Mrs. Hunt, an old lady living in Howe's Lane, came by her death in a very sudden manner a few days ago. She was taken ill after drinking a glass of what she believed to be port-wine, and on being removed immediately to the Medical College Hospital it was discovered that she had taken carbolic acid oil. The stomach-pump was resorted to without delay, but with no effect, for she died shortly after. suspicions of foul play were at first entertained, and a native dai in the employ of the deceased was placed under surveillance, but after a careful enquiry the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. There was unfortunately no evidence whatever to prove how the deceased happened to make such a sad mistake, the servant protesting most positively that she did not purchase the wine for her mistress, but that the latter had bought it herself. The police instituted the most searching enquires to find out where the supposed wine had been purchased, but without avail.—*Id*.

Age wishing to wed Youth.—A case of a peculiar nature was to have been heard by a Judge in the High Court yesterday, but was adjourned with a view to an arrangement being effected. A lady residing in Black Town who has passed the limit prescribed by the Psalmist for human life, became enamoured of a gallant son of Mars, scarcely thirty years old, and her feelings being reciprocated by the young soldier, a marriage was arranged to take place between them. The old lady, who is in the happy possession of a somewhat heavy purse, purchased her lover's discharge, and the day for the ceremony was fixed. Matters proceeded so far that the couple went to church, and the ceremony would have been gone through had it not been for the timely appearance of the son of the bride. The marriage was prevented, and the party returned home. But matters did not end here. The son of the old lady took steps to obtain an order from the High Court declaring his mother incapable of managing her own affairs and placing her property in trust. She, on the other hand, was prepared to oppose any proceeding by which she was to be pronounced to be possessed of a week mind, and the case was to have come on yesterday. It was, however, adjourned for arrangement.—*Madras Times*.

Horrible Murder on New Year's Day.—A most horrible murder was committed on New Year's Day at Muttoncherry in Native Cochin. The victim was a young woman of the Tier caste, and the murderer, her paramour, a chogan or toddy drawer. It would appear that a few days before the murder, there was an altercation between them, which led to the girl's leaving the man and seeking protection in the house of a neighbour. On the 1st instant the inmates of the house went to a marriage close by, and taking advantage of this circumstance, the man armed himself with his toddy-knife, went the house and dragged her away. On the way, she fell down, on which he pulled out his knie and deliberately chopped off her head. She had an infant in arms at the time, which fell down by her side. After committing this devilish deed, he went knife in hand, in quest of some one whom he supposed to be her gallant, meanwhile, however, a native Christian of the name of Wurkey—a fine stalwart fellow—attempted to seize him, but he had no sooner brought him to bay, than he received a severe cut on his head and Wurkey was prostrated. In the meantime, people from all sides had gathered, and some policemen from British Cochin made their appearance and secured the murderer. There being no hospital at Muttencherry the wounded man Wurkey was carried to the Local Hospital, and is now convalescent.—*Cochin Argus*.

An Applicant for a Situation.—A Hindu youth, named Benham Chandra Ray, being anxious to obtain a situation, tried to effect an entrance into Government House on the evening before last with the following application, which was found in his possession, and which furnishes particulars of his literary attainments: "Honored Sir,—Understanding a vacancy of signaller is become vacant under your disposal offer myself a candid to it. Oh Almighty happy to higg the chance at best to afford every facination charm and sobriety by due performance of duties which will be entrusted to me. Regarding the character and qualification can testify you vade and throughout the stations of E. I. R. Geographical chart of Europe besides Calcutta E. B. R. Lushinton's general knowledge of England by Mr. Stewart knowledge of mataphysic local law Kensington's bark and can clear the connected idea by certificates from Europe and accounts. Further I produce certificates from home officers if necessary.—Yours &c." The applicant does not seem to have had the testimonials from "home officers" with him at the time, but he had a number of other certificates, amongst them one from an individual named "Faiz Bux," certified in due form that the babu was in "want of detrimonial card." The police officer into whose hands Bankam fell did not quite understand what was meant by a "detrimonial" card, but judging very wisely that he was in want of some friends, declined to permit the learned youth to have an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, to his deep mortification and regret. He was handed over to the police authorities, and by them made over to the tender care of his friends.—*Englishman*.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

OUR CENTRAL ASIAN POLICY.

The *Morning Post* observes: "We are now learning what was thought in India about the treacherous arrest of Yakoob Khan. The gravity of the events which we were the means of announcing to India as well as to England, is perhaps best measured by the desire of the Indian Government to keep the news to themselves. What ought to be done is plain enough; and if we only do it, what Shere Ali or any succeeding Ameer may do will be of little moment. But let this Afghan episode end as it may, it would be extremely satisfactory to find our Government setting seriously about the rectification of a line of policy which has landed us in so many difficulties. There may be much more moving in the Central Asian question than the country is aware of. It may soon be not only desirable, but neccessary, to take very decided steps in regard to it. What statesmen have been content with considering at a distance as beyond the view of practical diplomacy is now forcing itself upon their unwilling attention. It will no longer do to say, 'Things will last as they are for my time.' With an unsettled Afghanistan, a Beloochistan in anarchy, a Persia looking in vain for our countenance when pressed by her great neighbour, and the Russians preparing for a start even beyond the Caspian and the Oxus, we have an *ensemble* at once embarrassing and menacing. For our part, we have foretold so much that has actually come to pass in regard to this question, that we are almost tempted to claim some little authority in speaking on it; and, knowing what we do about the subject, we cannot forbear from strenuously urging the Government to adopt at once a new, a decided, and a vigorous policy on the question. We have taken nothing by abstention. A crisis is rapidly developing, and the eyes of all the Princes in and on the borders of India are watching our conduct. Russia stays not her progress towards our frontier for a day. It would be suicidal folly to remain vibrating between doing nothing at all and worse than nothing. The time has come when timid, hesitating counsels must be given up, and a great question be treated as it ought to be by a great power. Are we to keep standing still and looking idly on while Russia continues to push on to our very gates? Of the Russian intention to take Merv there can be no reasonable doubt. Whether we move or not, the Russians will; and if we continue to allow them to be ever beforehand with us, some day we shall be fatally at a disadvantage. We have three courses open to us: To do nothing, which would be suicidal; to say, 'You shall not occupy Merv,' which might lead to war; and to set about to establish ourselves to the best advantage strategically and politically, which would be common sense. The decision now rests with the Government. They have seen of late what our present influence in Afghanistan amounts to—namely, nothing; they know what the Russians expect at our hands with regard to Afghanistan; they can easily ascertain what the occupation of Merv would mean in several senses; they must be aware that civil war and anarchy may at any moment break out in the territories now governed by Shere Ali; they have learnt that the ruler of Beloochistan is tired with, and sulky at, our treatment of him, and that his dominions are a prey to anarchy. The influence of England in Afghanistan should be established by taking up a position either in or on the borders of that State. The Bolan Pass should be as open and secure to our troops as the valley of the Indus. Quetta in our possession, that pass would be closed to all others, and any advance on Cabul or the Khyber would be prevented. Afghanistan would be under our eye and control; we should be able to occupy Herat and Candahar at pleasure; and we could hold out a helping hand morally and physically to Persia. Why should we not do this? Russia is not affected, in carrying out her policy, by what we may think or do, and we might well follow her example. The lords of India had need be bold. In an empire held by the sword the sword must be seen and firmly grasped. There are times when men must act as men, or cease to be considered as such, and such a time has arrived to us at last in India. There is, however, no necessity to be menacing. We have only to act with the dignity, prudence, and common sense, the due of a great Power, to meet the emergency."

THE MACOMBER GUN.

The preceding experiments with the Macomber gun at Portsmouth, in the proof-room of Her Majesty's ship Nettle, and at Fort Cumberland, have been reported from time to time in our Naval and Military Intelligence. Two facts were established at the trial at Fort Cumberland on the 16th of October, reported on October 20:—1. There was no observable escape of gas. 2. A gun with a rifled tube of 1·275in. diameter obtained with its shot a *maximum* penetration of 2¼in. in a piece of unbacked rolled iron plate, 3in. in thickness. The initial velocity of the shot had not, however, been tested in England till last Wednesday. Application had been made by the inventor, who is an American to the authorities to test the gun at Shoeburyness, but the request was not acceded to, and resort was then had to a private firm, Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, the powder makers, who use Boulenge's chronograph at their Hounslow Mills for testing the velocity given to shot by their powder. In the result an extraordinarily high rate of velocity was marked.

The gun is a breech-loader, and it is so built that the largest charge of the chamber will hold the strongest powder that can be used in it without any strain to the gun. This great resistance of the arm is obtained by using soft and comparatively elastic wrought iron in the interior, and enclosing the exterior only with rigid steel. Thus, in building up the gun the inventor takes a bar of three different densities of wrought iron welded together, and then he rolls the bar into a disc, having a hole in the middle. The disc is "set" with steel punches, driven by a steam hammer until the pressure of the punches begins to manifest itself by expanding the outer edge of the disc. The inventor asserts that the pressure exercised by these punches is much greater than any which will afterwards be applied by the charge, and he rejects such discs as cannot stand the strain. The discs, laid side by side and jump-welded together, make the gun, and the part which is the powder-chamber is further enclosed by great steel rings fixed over the discs at the breech by a powerful hydralic press. The arrangement of tough iron inside and rigid steel outside is designed to equalize the strain, which is known to be much greater at the interior than at the exterior of tubes. The great rings of steel also serve to protect the loading-screw from injury by the enemy's shot. The gun is loaded with powder amounting in weight to just half the weight of the shot, whatever that may be. When it has been loaded, it is closed by 2½ turns of a three-thread screw. The fire tube is forced by the screw into the centre of the charge; the base of the powder-chamber is closely surrounded with the steel blades of the gas check, which thus prevent any escape of gas. The dimensions of the small specimen used on Wednesday are added here to show the proportions which would obtain in larger guns. The bore has an extreme length of 48in., and the instantaneous combustion of the powder which the strength of the breech allows has its influence in shortening the chase, which is only 24in. in length. The length of the grooving in the tube is 23in. The powder-chamber is 7·25in. in length, with a diameter of 2·5in. The diameter of the grooved tube is 1·275in.; length of forged breech, with rings, 14·75in; diameter of breech, 10·10in.; diameter over rings, 13in.; number of rifled grooves, 7. The pitch of the grooves commences with one turn in 130in., and finishes with one turn in 93.

The missile fired on Wednesday (Dec. 23) was a conical shot weighing 3lb., and the powder used was 1½lb. of Curtis and Harvey's sporting powder No. 3. Two shots were fired, but only one was registered. The report of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's manager, Mr. Brown, who took the time by the chronograph, is to the effect that the initial velocity attained was over 2,000ft. per second. This is a higher velocity than any gun has yet achieved, and of course velocity regulates the range and penetration of a weapon. Velocity being determined, the range of the gun may be calculated. A powerful experiment for a very long-ranged gun is difficult or impossible to make in England; especially, when the range actually claimed for this gun is the enormous distance of nine miles.—*Times*.

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